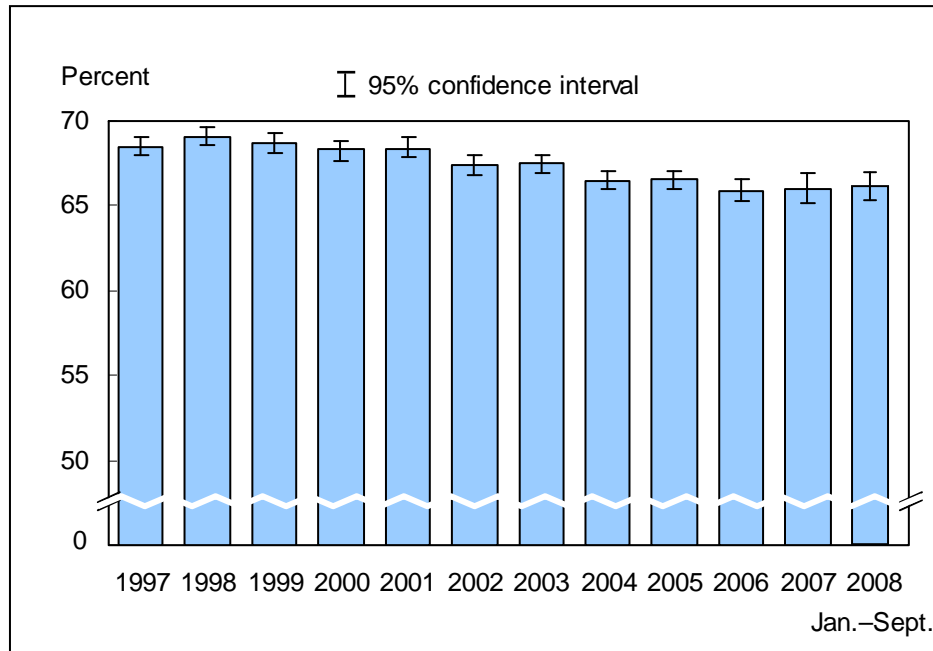


Figure 11.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health: United States, 1997–September 2008

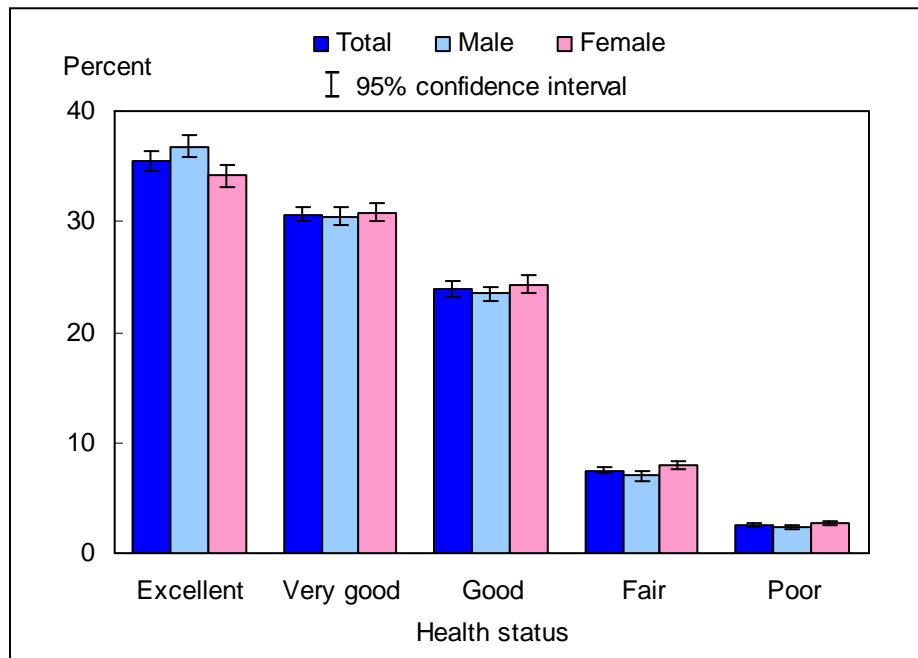


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.2% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997–September 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For the period January through September 2008, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health was 66.1% (95% confidence interval = 65.30%–66.91%), which was not significantly different from the 2007 estimate of 66.0%.
- The percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health generally decreased from 1998 (69.1%) to the period January through September 2008 (66.1%).

Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, January–September 2008

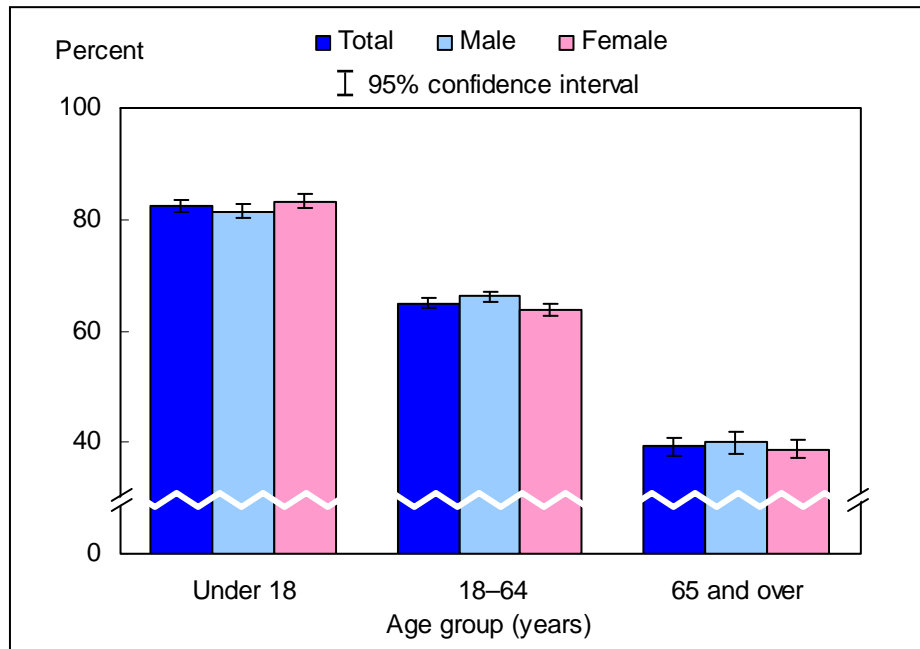


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 115 persons (0.2%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, most persons' health was either excellent (35.5%) or very good (30.7%). Smaller percentages of persons had good (23.9%), fair (7.5%), or poor (2.5%) health.
- Compared with males, females were less likely to have excellent health and more likely to have fair or poor health.

Figure 11.3. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2008

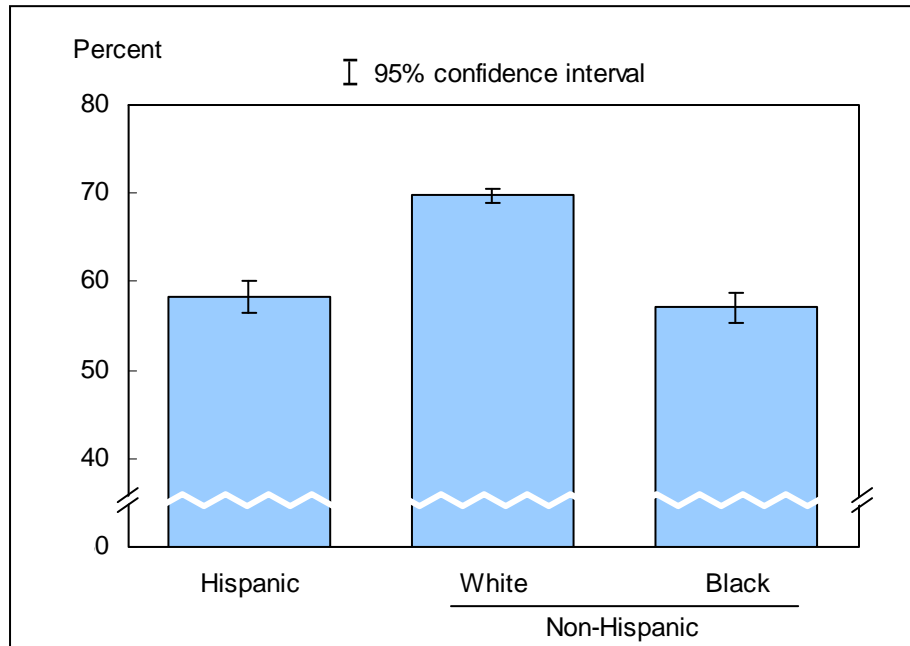


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 115 persons (0.2%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons with excellent or very good health decreased with age: 82.4% for those under 18 years, 65.0% for those aged 18–64 years, and 39.3% for those aged 65 years and over.
- For adults aged 18–64 years, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health was higher for men than for women.

Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2008



NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 115 persons (0.2%) with unknown health status. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health was 58.3% for Hispanic persons, 69.7% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 57.1% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The health of Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons was less likely to be excellent or very good than that of non-Hispanic white persons.

Data tables for Figures 11.1–11.4:

Data table for Figure 11.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health: United States, 1997–September 2008

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	68.5	68.0-69.1
1998	69.1	68.6-69.6
1999	68.7	68.1-69.3
2000	68.3	67.7-68.8
2001	68.4	67.9-69.0
2002	67.4	66.8-68.0
2003	67.5	66.9-68.0
2004	66.5	66.0-67.1
2005	66.5	65.98-67.11
2006	65.9	65.25-66.61
2007	66.0	65.18-66.88
January–September 2008	66.1	65.30-66.91

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997–September 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, January–September 2008

Health status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Excellent, total	35.5	34.53-36.37
Excellent, male	36.8	35.77-37.78
Excellent, female	34.2	33.21-35.16
Very good, total	30.7	29.96-31.35
Very good, male	30.5	29.68-31.26
Very good, female	30.8	30.06-31.59
Good, total	23.9	23.24-24.55
Good, male	23.5	22.76-24.16
Good, female	24.3	23.55-25.08
Fair, total	7.5	7.19-7.81
Fair, male	7.0	6.60-7.36
Fair, female	8.0	7.64-8.36
Poor, total	2.5	2.32-2.68
Poor, male	2.3	2.10-2.52
Poor, female	2.7	2.46-2.90

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 11.3. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2008

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years, total	82.4	81.32-83.39
Under 18 years, male	81.5	80.32-82.69
Under 18 years, female	83.2	82.10-84.40
18–64 years, total	65.0	64.12-65.89
18–64 years, male	66.1	65.20-67.06
18–64 years, female	63.9	62.86-64.94
65 years and over, total	39.3	37.75-40.77
65 years and over, male	39.9	37.97-41.89
65 years and over, female	38.8	37.11-40.39
All ages (crude ¹), total	66.1	65.30-66.91
All ages (crude ¹), male	67.2	66.39-68.10
All ages (crude ¹), female	65.0	64.10-65.92
All ages (age-adjusted ²), total	66.2	65.44-67.00
All ages (age-adjusted ²), male	66.8	65.96-67.61
All ages (age-adjusted ²), female	65.7	64.84-66.58

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2008

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	58.3	56.40-60.16
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	69.7	68.88-70.57
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	57.1	55.44-58.73

¹Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.